

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. PARIS, March 9, 1866.

Let me begin by speaking to you of Prince Couza, but a few days ago the reigning sovereign of Moldavia, Wallachia, and now no better than plain Mr. So and So, travelling with his carpet-bag, and spending the money he has been clever enough to raise from his subjects. Everything went off quietly, and never has a revolution been less noisy than the one which has just taken place in the Danubian Principalities.

On the morning of the 23d ultimo, Prince Couza was having his snooze, as usual, when he was informed that a few officers of the army wished to say a few words to him. He begged them to wait, and after the deputation had informed itself of his health, it informed him that the country was tired with his rule, and that he must please abdicate.

Prince Couza, it is said, is not remarkable for bravery; fearing he might come to grief, he signed his abdication, and after having spent a few hours in idleness, he left Moldo-Wallachia to return no more. The Senate and the Legislative Assembly ratified the Prince's abdication. The odd part of the whole business is that both these bodies had been named by the Prince himself. What a lesson! It appears that the immediate cause of the revolution has been

THE UNBOUNDED GENEROSITY OF PRINCE COUZA. Who was most liberal with other people's property. For the last twelve months he has been making money by monopolizing the sale of tobacco, salt, and everything else he could lay his hands on. The ruler of the Moldo-Wallachians was a perfect jobber, and had agents and brokers in Paris, who carried on a regular business with his royal speculator. He will now be able to join his friends and spend his ill-gotten gains in the French capital.

In the meantime, he has been replaced by a REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, composed of General Galesco, one of the illustrious Liberals of 1848; of M. Zaccar Catoroy, who was President of the Chamber at the time of the coup d'etat made by Couza in 1864; and finally, of Colonel Haralamb, Commander of the Artillery.

Not a drop of blood has been spilt during the whole revolution. All would be for the best in Moldo-Wallachia if it were not a state existing in virtue of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1859, and under the guarantee of the leading powers. The principalities, however, which, according to the ideas of England and France, were to protect the Sublime Porte from the ambition of Russia, are now menaced by the Czar, who would like to avail himself of the opportunity to revive the Oriental question. We have received intelligence from the frontier, dated 23d of February, that the Russian army of observation now on the Pruth is displaying much activity; that everything is ready for a campaign; and that General Rozhansky was hourly expected.

Another telegram, addressed to the Journal des Debats, informs us that the Russian staff is looking for the most favorable point to cross the river, and that pontoons are being prepared. What will come of all this? In order to prevent every kind of intervention, the Senate and the Assembly on the 23d ult., hastened to proclaim the Count of Flanders, second son of the late King of the Belgians, Prince of Romania; but the Belgian prince has declined the honor, and is off to Italy. Therefore there is another big cloud hovering over the political horizon, and perhaps a Crimean war.

The Roumanian revolution was accomplished on the 23d of February, the day before Count Bismark entered the Prussian Chambers, at three in the afternoon, and informed the Deputies that the Parliament was closed by order of the King. So we see that whilst Roumania was getting rid of a tyrant, the Prussian Premier was riding himself of a Parliament which was constantly putting spokes in his wheels: for the future, the royal budget will be managed by a royal ordinance. All annexations will be attempted without the meddling of Parliament, and Prussia, aggrandized, but deprived of liberty, will applaud the spirited and enterprising ministry.

Let us, however, rejoice that things have not yet come to this, and that resistance to the tyrannical Premier is preparing. I should not be surprised to see the Prussian king to blows. Indeed, there is another way of getting rid of Count Bismark, who has dissolved the Chamber for the fifth time.

FRANCE. I am sorry to say that there are some in our country who would not be displeased if our Minister were to follow the example of Count Bismark, for the opposition in our Corps Legislatif is getting very restive, and is giving M. Rouher (our Bismark) a deal of trouble. More than eighty members are crying aloud for liberty. These very Deputies were those the Government thought most devoted to the despotic tendencies of the dynasty of Napoleon III.

THE EFFECT PRODUCED BY THE MANIFESTATIONS IN THE CHAMBERS. The agitation amongst the Deputies of the French Chambers is increasing rapidly. The Government is uneasy, and is doing all it can to gag the press. The debates in the Corps Legislatif are getting hotter and hotter from day to day, and the speeches of M. Guesde are often interrupted by the Speaker, who has to call him very frequently to order. Several other opposition members intend having a fight at the Government, and we may yet live to see our Parliament share the same fate as that of Prussia.

The result of all this is that the situation of the Government, as well as that of the country, is one of the most unpleasant. It is a kind of rom-hand-to-mouth extreme. Business is in no way good, and the winter season, which is generally one of great profit for trade in Paris, has been almost null. The cholera is still in many towns of the Departments, and, to make matters still worse, a new malady, the Typhoid, has made its appearance.

THE GARDEN OF THE LUXEMBOURG, which was to be cut up, is now not to be sacrificed, as the Emperor, who has gone over the grounds himself, finds that there is no sufficient reason for depriving the Parisians of the finest garden in the French capital.

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION FOUND AT LAST. The Prince Napoleon having thrown up the office of President, the place has been going begging for some time. As no one could be found to replace the sickly cousin, the Prince Imperial, a child of ten years of age, is to be at the head of the exhibition. Speculation is all agog, and it is said there will be more furnished apartments than visitors.

Before leaving the domain of politics to touch upon matters light as air, regarding the sayings and doings of Paris, I must inform you of the reports now current respecting the coolness between Prussia and Austria, which will perhaps end in a rupture between the rival leading powers in Germany. According to latest accounts, it appears that Francis Joseph has decided upon going to war with Prussia, sooner than permit Bismark to carry out his design of annexing the Duchies. The question is how Austria will settle matters with Hungary. The London International thinks it certain that the Emperor of Austria will grant a special ministry to the Magyars, which would make as believe that a war with Prussia is imminent. Some journals go so far as to say that a Hungarian Ministry will soon be named, and with the presidency of Count Apponyi, Nemes verones!

The semi-political event of the day is the foundation of a new journal by M. de Girardin and his staff, who a few days ago retired from the Presse, in consequence of the opposition they were constantly meeting on the part of the proprietors of the said

journal, who wished him to moderate his language. The bold writer has now set up a paper of his own, called La Liberte, which will be sold one sou cheaper than other Parisian papers. This is quite a revolution in Parisian journalism, something similar to that which took place forty years ago when M. de Girardin founded the Presse, which was the cause of his duel with Arman Carrel, whom he killed.

The same day that the first number of the Liberte appeared, there was a private concert at the Tuilleries, and the Court had an opportunity of judging of the talent of

THE EMPEROR ON THE FIDDLE; for after Allaire, the celebrated violinist, had performed one of his most brilliant morceaux, Napoleon warmly complimented the artist, and taking up his instrument, a most valuable Stradivarius, played on it an air, with variations, to the wonder and amusement of the bystanders, who were not aware of the talent of the Emperor as a musician.

LADIES' DRESSES GETTING MORE AND MORE EXTRAVAGANT. The ladies, who have no pity for their husbands' purses when there is a question of dress, have now added another article of expense to their toilette. We lately saw in the shop window of the first Paris boot and shoemaker on the Boulevard des Capucines, what do you think? Boots with gold and silver heels!

Oh Extravagance thy name is woman! I will now close my epistle with an anecdote of one of our celebrated miners, who has more than one foot in the grave; and though most unwilling to part with any of his wealth, is very fond of being galled to the far side. Having ordered a bouquet of violets, as a present for a lady, he objected to the price asked for it, forty francs, and sent it back, saying that he did not want so large a one, and that half of it would do. The witty seller out of the flowers from the stalks, and sent the miser the latter, with a bill of twenty francs.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The ingenuity applied to the invention of new amusements in fashionable life continues to grow week by week. The quadrille of "The Gazelles and the Leopards," for instance, which was got up at the ball of the Minister of Marine, was a curiosity in its way. The "Gazelles" were the handsomest women, the "Leopards" the finest men, of the season; the spots on the skin of one of the latter were composed entirely of diamonds. The favorite feature of a ball nowadays is the cotillon, which is always the concluding dance, and is sometimes kept up under the inspiration of spirited, active, and ingenious leaders, for three or four hours. The latest and most popular novel introduced into the cotillon is called the "Davenport Wardrobe," an imitation of which famous piece of furniture, made very light, so as to be easily moved, being placed in the middle of the ball-room, and one of the gentlemen being shut up in it, ladies catch out the door, one after another, through the holes in the door, and the captive is kept prisoner until he has divined the owner of at least one of the hangers. When he has performed this feat, another gentleman takes his place, and so on, until the leading power of the evening, who is present has been sufficiently tested, and a sufficient amount of laughter has been got out of the affair.

An old game, Le Journal burlesque, has lately been revived, and is an infallible anti-provoker. The Journal in this novel is a kind of tournament (always gentlemen), seat themselves on the ground, with their knees drawn up, their shins crossed, and their hands clasped round the latter. A stick, rather over a yard long, is then placed under the knees of each player, and fixed firmly in place with a handkerchief, in such a way as that knees, stick, and hands are securely fastened together. At a given signal the players, divided into two squads, divide themselves about upon the floor, each endeavoring to upset the other by poking at them with his stick, and those who are upset, or only touched, are at once put out of the game; the racks of the combats are soon thinned, and the fight is presently narrowed to a duel between the two surviving knights. It is difficult to imagine anything more ludicrous than the spectacle presented by twenty or thirty of those combatants, all equally busy in laying about them with their sticks, or in avoiding or parrying the thrusts of their adversaries; especially when, perhaps, half-a-dozen of the heaviest have had the ill-luck to lose their balance, and founder into the most ridiculous attitudes, in their vain attempts to get themselves again into a sitting posture.

Paris has been making diligent use of the last days of its short carnival, and laying up a stock of satiated mandane souvenirs for the enjoyment of Lent, which penitential period begins next Wednesday, and will be varied by small, con-dinner parties, and the luxurious description and "dancing teas," at which the traditional humiliation and breast-beating of the time will be duly recognized by the rigid tabooing of the word "ball" and the substitution of the piano for the violin. Some very recherche little dinners, worthy of Lent, have already been given, the fortunate purchasers of an immense and very nice toriole, caught last week on the coast near Toulon, and forthwith sent up to Paris and divided among three or four of the leading gastronomic circles, having already given a special entertainment to worthy Lucullus, to a few intimate friends, in honor of a windfall most unusual in this part of the world.

Soulers, with or without music, have also been numerous. At the one given by Princess de Trinitie, the cards of invitation contained the significant word, "Theresa," and not a soul of those who received them missed the chance of hearing, in the process of splendid saloons, the renowned diva of the snaky interior of the Alcazar. It is all very well for the devotees of high art and right propriety to declaim against the novel style of the popular songstress, and the occasional breadth of suggestive implication contained in her ditties; but it is impossible to deny that the wondrous artist in a line of her own creating, and that it would be difficult to imagine anything more perfect than her songs and her singing of them in her own peculiar way. At all events, she has taken up a hole in the Kingdom of Paris that not even the most strait-laced duchesses would now think of sailing out of a drawing-room to testify against her presence; while Patti, in all the radiance of her starry glory, is one of these most enthusiastic admirers, and claps her little white-gloved hands in ecstasy whenever she hears her, which she does as often as she can. Patti, by-the-way, had engaged to sing a few evenings since for the moderate sum of 5000fr., at the soiree given by the fabulously rich banker, Isaac de Gunberg, but subsequently declined to fulfil so trifling an engagement; whereupon M. de Gunberg engaged that other wonderful warbler, M. de Miola-Carvalho, lessee of the Theatre Lyrique, who accepted 2400fr., and sent the guests intriguers with her exquisite singing.

A couple of brilliant theatrical successes have marked the last week, one being the conversion into an opera of Lamartine's beautiful story, "Fior d'Alba," by those skillful playwrights, Mich. Carré and Hippolyte Lucas, the music being furnished by Victor Massé; the other a new play, Heloise Parquet, the manuscript of which was deposited in the letter-box of the manager of the Gymnase Theatre, accompanied by an anonymous note, requesting that the piece, if approved, might be put at once upon the stage, and adding that the writer renounced beforehand all share in the profits of the play, being determined to remain incognito. The new candidate for the honors of representation, having been pronounced a chef d'oeuvre, was at once put in hand, and has now been brought out in admirable style and with a strong cast, and most successfully, the enthusiasm of the public being wrought up to an unusual pitch, and the house, at the fall of the curtain, making frantic demands for the author. But these demonstrations only succeeded in bringing the manager to the footlights, and in drawing from that dignitary a solemn assurance that it was out of his power to accede to the demands of the

audience, the author having intimated his fixed determination to remain unknown, whether his piece proved a failure or a success. The curiosity of the public is greatly excited as to the authorship of the new play, but the knowing ones have arrived pretty unanimously at the conviction that it can only have issued from the practiced and fertile pen of the youngest Dumas, and explain the mystery by supposing that the dramatist has taken this method of proving his authorship of *Le Supplice d'une Femme*, claimed, as your readers doubtless remember, by M. Emile Girardin. The latter, in order to show to an incredulous public that at least he could have written that play, brought out *Les Deux Sœurs*, a flat, tedious, and absurd affair, which effectually convinced the public that the man who could produce a work of such a kind, could not have written the brilliant play whose paternity had been so hotly contended by the rival claimants. It is surprising that Dumas, junior, in order to demonstrate more conclusively the truth of his claims, has taken this method of showing the superiority of his dramatic talent over that of the editor of *La Presse*. "You brought out your *Deux Sœurs*," he says to M. Girardin, "with an immense flourish of trumpets and all the publicity of the Parisian press, and it fell heavily, irretrievably, I send my play anonymously, to make its way solely by its own merits, unaided by the practice of the Parisian press, and it has succeeded on its merits, leads it to the skies. It is easy, therefore, for the world to judge which of us two has the best right to lay claim to the authorship of *Le Supplice d'une Femme*."

The Emperor, amidst his innumerable preoccupations, has found time to read portions of the forthcoming volume of his "Life of Caesar," by M. de Sacy; the new senator, it is said, expressing enthusiastic admiration of the passages thus made known to him.

It is scarcely enough that, within a day's journey from this brilliant and luxurious city, there are wide districts so infested by wolves that the peasantry are in constant alarm for their flocks and even for their children. Government gives twenty francs for every male wolf, and ten for every female, and a small sum for each cub, and the skins and fer of the animals fetch a few francs more; thus wolf-hunting is regarded as a profitable employment, and *balades* are organized among the inhabitants of the villages for their destruction. These *balades* usually take place in May, when the lady-wolves are about to add to their families; and in December, when the savage crew, maddened by hunger, come down from the hills to prowl after food.

The hunters of the district having announced a wolf-hunt for a certain day, the whole country-side comes together, the landed proprietors, their servants, peasants, doctors, carpenters, and schoolmasters, who, armed with bludgeons, fire arms, pitchforks, bells, brooms, and cat-tails, give such a chase to the ravenous most frequented by the wolves. The riflemen are then arranged in a semi-circle, with their backs to the wind, along the roads which border the woods in which the wolves are concentrated, and all the hunters are ordered to prevent access, marks are made on the trees for their guidance during the confusion of the *balade*. Everything having been prepared in a dead silence, a signal is given, and the assembled peasants, with the aid of pots and kettles, start a noise, which usually combine in the production of a general uproar. Owls waken from their slumbers, deers are startled from their covers, foxes and hares bound away panic-stricken. But none of these creatures are shot, every bullet being reserved for the wolves, which appear, at last, in a pack, rushing on like a wave, roaring as it goes; and as the yelling creatures reach the fatal path, every gun sends forth its murderous discharge, and thirty or forty wolves are at once cut off the road.

The *balade*, the peasants mount the heads of several wolves on a pole, and march through the villages, leading drums, singing the local hunting songs, receiving presents of money, meat, grapes, and, and finishing the day with a feast and a dance.

The *balades* of December are differently managed, and the rich land-owners make them the occasions of merrily. Previous to the meeting a number of carpenters repair to the woods, and make a suitable horizon a large square square of undressed logs, strongly placed together, and with intervals of about four inches between each. This hut is left untouched for several nights, that the animals may become accustomed to it; and, after a day or two, a goose, or a sheep are tied up near it as a bait for the wolves. On the evening appointed for the *balade*, the huntmen and a long line of servants start for the forest, taking with them four calves, a cauldron of cold meat, a hamper of wine, and a large quantity of food. Enclosed within their wooden fortresses, they eat, drink and smoke; but not the least noise is permitted, not a laugh, or a cough, or a whisper, or even a sneeze. When half fairly sets in, the wolves begin to howl, and the calves are led out and each must be bled and receives an incision in the neck which sets it bleeding and bleating, and thus unconsciously appealing to two of the keen senses of their enemies. Cries, then, half-past; the dead silence of the forest, broken only by the howling of an owl, or the crash of a branch snapped off by the wind. Suddenly the calves break out into a fresh fit of bleating; they bellow and groan and tug at the ropes, trying to escape. Every cry is picked up by the huntmen, who plant their rifles and pierce their muzzles in the gaps between the logs of the hut. Black spots are seen upon the snow; the wolves are scenting the calves, and imagining them to have come within the walls of the fortresses. Four or five of the hunters then carry a calf, and the ravenous jaws into the flesh of the poor animal; their numbers increase every moment, and, just as this hideous banquet is at its height, the sportsmen open their fire; the wolves fall or fly, and the wolf-hunt is over.

Other wolves will be carried with another volley. Other wolves, attracted by the sound of their bleeding comrades, pressed to the scene and are met by showers of fire and death. This slaughter of malefactors continues for several hours, when the few surviving wolves sink back to the den, and the sportsmen, after their hunt, make a huge fire on the ground, round which they sit and eat and crack jokes until the morning, when the peasantry assemble, gather the dead wolves together, and march in triumph through the village, and distribute the wolf-skins to the reward-givers by the Government, and making a handsome sum out of the affair.—*The Nation*.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died on the 4th instant. The deceased, who was formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, was born of humble parentage at Lancaster, in 1774. His writings were numerous and important, the following being among those which have attracted the greatest attention: "A History of the Inductive Sciences," 3 volumes; "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," 2 volumes; "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," has since been expanded into "The History of Scientific Ideas," 2 volumes; "Novum Organum Renovatum," 1 volume; "The Philosophy of Education," 1 volume; "The Elements of Morality, including Politics," 2 vols.; the "Bridgewater Treatise on Astronomy;" "Notes on Architecture of German Churches;" "Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England;" "Lectures on Systematic Morality;" "Vestiges of Creation." Besides these he was the author of many educational mathematical works, and some works on university education in connection with university reform; also of a translation of Guizot's "History of Civilization in France;" "Professor's Vile," of Grotius on the "Rights of War and Peace," and of three volumes of a translation of Plato, under the title of "The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers." Well-remembered rumors also attribute to him the authorship of "The Plurality of Worlds," an anonymous book which has created considerable sensation. In addition to his other accomplishments, he was well skilled in archeology, and was a contributor to the literature of Gothic architecture.

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PROPOSALS. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, on MONDAY, March 20, 1866, for furnishing this department with FORAGE, for the period of three months, commencing April 1, and ending the 30th day of June, 1866, in the following quantities, to wit:—Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this Post or District, or any other locality within this command that may be directed.

A grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 23 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 55 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality (timothy); Straw of good quality— all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at place of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Proposals to be submitted by two responsible parties, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for \$5000 five thousand dollars, by the District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and to bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application to the Office of the Assistant Quartermaster), and to be accompanied by a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage," and will be opened on MONDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Major-General GEO. H. CROMMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army. GEORGE R. OHMS, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 5000 head of BEEF CATTLE, for the use of the captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be ordered by the undersigned. The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in Circular No. 10, of the War Department, of 1865, and of the best quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the condition of the contract is not complied with, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering an undertaking, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any subletting or assignment of the contract, without the consent of the undersigned, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico." W. H. BELL, Captain and C. S., and Brevet Major, U. S. A. Office of the District C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866, 9:30.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., March 20, 1866, directed to him, Post Office, Box 2838, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employed at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, with

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Bids will be received for either part separately or together. Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of \$10,000, in duplicate, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

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